

Richmond Price Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

TOBACCO,	\$4 00	CASH
WHEAT, new, red 75,	83	do.
FLOUR, superfine, new,	5 00	do.
FLOUR, fine,	4 50	do.
CORN,	2 25	do.
HEMP, clean, (per ton)	180 00	do.
IRON,	110 00	do.
BACON,	15 00	do.
WHISKY,	40 00	do.

Poetry.

ADDRESS,
DELIVERED AT THE LIVERPOOL THEATRE,
BY MR. HOLMAN.

When a free benefit was given to the children of the celebrated Comedian, Mr. J. Palmer, who died suddenly a few days before on that stage, while performing the part of the "Stranger," and in repeating these remarkable words, there is another and a better world, he fell. These were the last he was able to pronounce.

WRITTEN BY WILLIAM ROSCOE, Esq.

Ye airy Sprites, who—oft as Fancy calls,—
Sport 'midst the precincts of those haunted walls!
Light forms, that float in Mirh's tumultuous throng,
And frolic, dance, and revelry, and song;
Fold your gay wings, repress your wanted fire,
And from your favorite seats awhile retire!
And thou, whose powers sublimer thoughts impart,
Queen of the springs that move the human heart
With change alternate; at whose magic call
The swelling tide of passions rise or fall—
Thou, too, withdraw; for 'midst thy lov'd abode,
With step more stern, a mightier power has trod:
Here, on this spot, to every eye confest,
Enrob'd with terrors stood the kingly guest;
Here, on this spot, Death wav'd th' unerring dart,
And struck—his noblest prize—an honest heart!

What wondrous links the human feelings bind!
How strong the secret sympathies of mind!
As Fancy's pictured forms around us move,
We hope, or fear, rejoice, detest, or love;
Nor heaves the sigh for selfish woes alone;
Congenial sorrows mingle with our own;
Hence as the Poet's raptur'd eye-balls roll,
The fond delirium seizes all his soul;
And, whilst his pulse concordant measure keeps,
He smiles in transport, or in anguish weeps.
But, ah! lamented shade! not thine to know
The anguish only of imagin'd woe!
Destin'd o'er life's substantial ills to mourn,
And fond parental ties untimely torn!
Then, whilst thy bosom lab'ring with its grief,
From fabled sorrows sought a short relief,
The fancied woes, too true to Nature's tone,
Burst the slight barrier, and became thy own;
In mingled tides the swelling passions ran,
Absorb'd the Actor, and o'erwhelm'd the Man!
Martyr of Sympathy, more sadly true,
Than ever Fancy feign'd, or Poet drew!

Say, why by heav'n's acknowledg'd hand
Imprest,
Such keen sensations actuate all the breast?
Why throbs the heart for joys that long have fled?
Why lingers Hope around the silent dead?
Why spurns the spirit its encumbering clay,
And longs to soar to happier realms away?
Does Heav'n, unjust, the fond desire instill
To add to mortal woes another ill?
Is there thro' all the intellectual frame,
No kindred mind that prompts the nightly dream,
Or, in lone musings of remembrance sweet,
Inspires the secret wish—once more to meet?
There is; for not by more determin'd laws
The sympathetic steel the magnet draws,
Than the free'd spirit acts, with strong controul,
On its responsive sympathies of soul;
And tells in characters of truth unfurld,
"There is another, and a better world!"

Yet, whilst we sorrowing tread this earthly ball,
For human woes a human tear will fall,
Blest be that tear, who gives it doubly blest,
That heals with balm the orphan's wounded breast,
Not all that breathes in morning's genial dew,
Revives the parent plant where once it grew?
Yet may those dews with timely nurture aid
The infant flow'rets drooping in the shade,
Whilst long experienc'd worth and manners mild—
A father's merits—still protect his child.

Wirt's Speeches.

A few copies of the above work for sale at the Argus Book-Store.

List of the Officers.

ALREADY APPOINTED,
In the Additional Army, now raising in the United States.

Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Captains.
Alexander F. Rose, David Brearley,
Clement C. Biddle, William Wilson,
P. N. O'Bannon, Jacint Lavall,
Noah Lester, James Thomas.

First Lieutenants.
B. Williams, jun., Thomas A. Holmes,
James J. Bowie, Alexander S. Lyle,
Arthur P. Hayne, Asa Morgan,
John M. Barclay, Seleck Osborn.

Second Lieutenants.
J. W. V. Veighter, Sela Halsey, jun.,
Alex'r. Cummings, Samuel M. Lee,
John Mayrant, William Littlejohn,
Jonas Monroe.

Cornets.
James Willsie, Levi Hukill,
William R. Davis, Elijah Burdman,
J. Hollingshead, Joseph Kean.

Regiment of Light Artillery.

Captains.
Abraham Eastis, Joseph Chandler,
N. Easterbrooks, S. D. Townsend,
William V. Irvine, George Peter,
Winfield Scott, Josiah Tellfair,
Daniel Pand, John R. Spann.

First Lieutenants.
Alex S. Brooks, Thomas Pitts,
T. S. M. Kelzey, John H. T. Eates,
Samuel Watson.

Second Lieutenants.
William Campbell, K. N. V. Renselear,
R. H. M. Pherson, James Gibson,
George Walton, Samuel Haskins,
A. McDowell, James Gilchrist.

Regiment of Riflemen.

Col. Alexander Smyth.

Lieutenant Col. William Duane.

Captains.
Thomas A. Smith, Elijah Craiz,
Thomas Anderson, George W. Sevin,
John Rayan, James McDonald,
David Findley, Alex'r. S. Walker,
Benjamin Forsyth, Moses Whitney.

First Lieutenants.
Thomas Spencer, George Morrison,
A. A. Messias, Charles Porterfield,
Fielder Ridgeway, Michael Hayes,
Dill Armor, Nathaniel Williams.

Second Lieutenants.
Daniel Appling, Eusey L. James,
Mathew Cunnum, Lodwick Morgan,
Edward Rector, Joshua Hamilton,
Lewis Toomer.

Ensigns.
Elias Stalings, Smith Pepper,
A. W. Thornton, Francis Stribling,
John Stroud, R. F. Alexander,
Angus Lungnam, John Logan.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Col. Edward Pasteur.

Major Homer V. Milton.

Captains.
M. Houston, Charles Crawford,
John Darrington, Moner Pasteur,
Ross Bird, J. J. Faust,
Puntiss Law, Henry Atkinson,
John Nicks, John McClelland.

First Lieutenants.
R. McDougall, William Butler,
James Moore, Robert B. Cooper,
Cnd. Jones, James E. Denking,
Charles Christmas, Wm. S. Hamilton,
Hays G. White, Duncan L. Clinch.

Second Lieutenants.
Samuel W. Butler, Henry Chotard,
Alexander Siliman, John H. Eaton,
W. Johnson, jun., Timothy Spann,
Benjamin D. Harriot, S. B. Daniel,
Benjamin M. Jackson, C. C. McKenzie.

Ensigns.
John N. McIntosh, Stephen Rose,
Thomas Kessell, Andrew Kessell,
Joel Lyon, Samuel C. Ma'ron,
John Burnet, Robert Watson,
S. Anderson.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John Whiting.

Major James Miller.

Captains.
Paul Wentworth, Learned Lamb,
William C. Baen, Wm. Hutchins,
David Byars, Stephen Ranney,
Joel Cook, George W. Prescott,
Isaiah Doune, Charles Coffin.

First Lieutenants.
Robert C. Barton, Josiah Snelling,
A. G. Cushman, Nicoll Fogdick,
William Welch, Nath'l. P. Adams,
Samuel Haynes, Samuel Page,
Oliver G. Burton, Charles Fuller.

Second Lieutenants.
Ebenezer Way, Charles Lanabe,
Abner Blairdell, Jackson Denunt,
S. W. C. Chase, E. B. Billings,
M. Huntington, Samuel Borden,
L. Harrington.

Ensigns.
Timothy Gerrish, Frederick Cocklin,
Abraham Hawkins, John Smith,
George P. Pears, John Simonds,
Wesley Howard, Thomas H. Clarke,
Mile Mason.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Col. Alexander S. Parker.

Captains.

Thomas Strode, Nimrod Long,
Edward Dillard, N. V. Wright,
Richard C. Dale, George Hammell,
George Gibson, Benjamin Wallace,
James Bankhead, Colin Backner.

First Lieutenants.
Henry Saunders, Roger A. Jones,
Townsend Stith, William Brook,
James Fonerden, M. Griffiths,
Richard W. Hartenby, Talbot Chambers,
Alexander M. Ilheny, James Dorman.

Second Lieutenants.
Richard H. Bell, Le Roy Opie,
Robert Crutcher, Thomas Randolph,
William Henshaw, William King,
Jacob Hindman, Washington Lee,
Silas Ambersom, Robert Alexander.

Ensigns.
Elias Edmonds, William Skipwith,
Fraser Otey, Robert Carson,
David Gallagher, Owen Aston,
Nicholas Werrick, Samuel Edmonston,
James Saunders, John Japelson.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Col. Jonas Simon.

Major Zebulon M. Eike.

Captains.

Samuel Cherry, Ebenezer Cross,
William V. Bennett, John F. Bentley,
Charles F. Lott, Benjamin Walton,
Thomas Davis, Jona Brooks, jun.

First Lieutenants.
Ebenezer Beebe, G. Humphreys,
William Lake, George Nelson,
John Christie, J. McKinney,
John Furrowsmith, James Chambers,
Christopher Snyder.

Second Lieutenants.
James E. A. Masters, Abel Moise,
Clement Sadler, jun., C. Pittibone,
Robert Sterry, Wm. Nicholas,
William Foregrave, John J. Plume,
James J. Vookis, Henry Philip.

Ensigns.
Jacob Hut, Edward Webb,
C. K. Gardner, Neil Shaw,
William Gamble, E. Pentland,
Jacob Sinn, Henry Shell,
Ace Grymes.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Col. William Russell.

Captains.

George R. C. Floyd, Thornton Posey,
Edward Hord, Robert C. Nicholas,
Jarvis Cutler, Gilbert C. Russell,
Thomas Vandyke, Arthur Morgan.

First Lieutenants.
Richard Oldham, Zachariah Taylor,
Uriah Blue, Cary Nicholas,
Ena Carter, James Doherty,
Wm. McClellum, W. H. Overton,
Durald, Minot B. Stenges.

Second Lieutenants.
Elisha Edwards, David Hardin,
S. G. Hopkins, Lowry Bishop,
Thomas S. Jessup, Alexander White,
Joseph Tricon.

Ensigns.
William S. Allen, John Hughs, jun.,
Henry M. Gilman, Samuel McCormick,
James S. Wade, Narcissus Bustin.

BOSTON, July 16.

The towns which have sent two hundred and thirty-one REPUBLICAN Representatives to the present Legislature (together with the numerous Republican towns which this year neglect to send Representatives) contained according to the last estimation, seventy thousand seven hundred and sixty-three ratable polls.

MARK THE CONTRAST.
The towns which have sent the two hundred and fifty-two FEDERAL Representatives (together with the very few of their towns which did not send) contained only fifty-five thousand one hundred and forty-nine ratable polls.

70,763—231
55,149—252
Yet in the face of arithmetic, we are often told, by a certain description of people, that the 230 Representatives represent the majority of the people of this state!

NEW YORK, July 25.

The United States frigate Chesapeake, commodore Decatur, anchored within the Hook this morning. As soon as it was known to the navy agent here, an express boat was immediately employed to carry dispatches to her, which was received in this city from Washington. It is said, that the navy agent had orders to send an express boat out in pursuit of the Chesapeake, if she had not touched here. We understand that she is expected at Boston.

Arrived this morning, the ship Clara, Farrell, 19 days from N. Orleans. Passengers, Dr. Bollman and several others.

July 30.

It has been doubted by many, whether the intelligence lately published in the Mercantile Advertiser, of the formal cession of Spain and her territories to Bonaparte, was not a fabrication at Trinidad. From the papers received by the Thalia, we are enabled to silence every doubt which may have been entertained on this subject. It is correct in all its particulars. The official documents we have given are printed in London. The reason why this revolution has excited so little surprise in England is, that Spain has long been virtually, what she is now nominally, under the controul of Napoleon; and that her situation, in fact, has undergone no very material alteration.

Of the riots of Manchester, the following article presents a more detailed account than we had room for in our paper of yesterday morning:

From the London Traveller of May 27

In another part of our paper we have given the substance of some letters received yesterday from Manchester, relating to the proceedings of the distressed manufacturers in that town and neighborhood, in consequence of the refusal of Parliament to entertain a bill for fixing a minimum for their weekly labor. We are sorry to state that it has been found necessary to have recourse to strong measures to dissolve the meetings which took place among this unhappy class of people. The following letter, which we received this morning from a correspondent, upon whose accuracy we can place perfect reliance, contains an account of what occurred at Manchester on Wednesday. The cotton weavers seem to have adopted a very erroneous idea of the feelings of Parliament with respect to their case. We were present at the short discussion which took place on the subject on Friday last, and we can assert that it was from motives of the purest compassion for them that leave was not given to bring in the bill. There was but one opinion in the house respecting it, and it was this, that it would increase rather than remove the distresses of the manufacturers; that it might do infinite mischief and no possible good.

Manchester, Wednesday evening.

"Your London papers will no doubt teem with dreadful accounts of the riots at Manchester; but having been accidentally both an eye and ear witness of what has unfortunately taken place here, I send you a few hasty lines.

"A number of the journeymen weavers assembled yesterday, not in a riotous tumultuous manner, but in a decent orderly style, requesting to have their grievances redressed, and their wages raised. Some thousands attended on the ground called St. George's Fields, and appointed delegates to wait upon the principal manufacturers, humbly desiring an immediate interview. The magistrates and several respectable gentlemen sent to remonstrate with the poor, emaciated, and distressed objects, requesting them to disperse; but finding every thing they said was of no avail, they were under the painful necessity of resorting to the reading of the Riot Act, and sending the constables and the military among them, who soon cleared the ground; but finding the inhabitants were considerably alarmed, the streets were patrolled all Tuesday night, and every thing remained pretty quiet.

"This morning, about ten o'clock, my curiosity was attracted by seeing some hundreds of weavers marching in a most orderly manner, into Manchester, to join several thousand of others of the same calling, who had again assembled on Saint George's Fields, (which is close to the edge of the town). A regular square was formed, and the members of the respective committees stationed themselves in the centre. They then dispatched delegates, to commune with the Boroughreeve and the principal officers of the town who were requested to use their influence with the most eminent manufacturers to raise their wages. One of the Delegates soon returned, and went round the square, attended by the committee, and addressing the poor half-finished, but patient auditors, informed them, that he had seen the Boroughreeve, that he was friendly to their cause, and sympathized with them in their present distresses, which he was sorry he could not alleviate; that he had taken the names and places of abode of their delegates, who were responsible for the conduct and behaviour of their fellow sufferers. The delegates then exhorted them to firm in the cause they had undertaken to support, and strongly enjoined them to behave peaceably and orderly.

"About three o'clock P. M. I again went to the field, attended by a friend, and was astonished to see so many thousands of people, for as all the weavers had struck their work in the neighboring towns, I am of opinion that there were at least from ten to fifteen thousand people. Loud, indeed, were the murmurs of the poor wretches, but not the least indication was there of a riot.

"Many baskets of bread, with some ale, and several cans of butter-milk, were distributed among the multitude, and their sorrowful and piteous tales of distress quite unmanned me, as also several other sympathetic spectators. About half past three o'clock, the Boroughreeve, accompanied by another gentleman on horseback, entered the (hollow) square, and the poor creatures gave a patient hearing to them: he advised them to disperse, but the general cry was, "We have nothing to eat, and unless our wages are raised, we might as well play and starve, as work and be famished." I listened attentively, and heard tales of the most distressing scenes that ever human eye was witness to; and I am sorry to say that the military were obliged to interfere for the second time, and I apprehend that the consequences will be dreadful, as I saw them fire, and observed several wounded wretches carried to the infirmary. The shops and houses are all shut up in this quarter, and the riflemen and Manchester volunteers, &c. &c. are now marching to the scene of action, and I find the streets are to be again patrolled. The peaceable inhabitants are most dreadfully alarmed.

"Ten P. M.—I have just seen a poor old man's widow, who is left with five children. Her husband was shot in an entry; and I find that several of the multitude have been taken to jail. An Apothecary with whom I conversed, has been to dress

the wounds of many who were badly hurt by the swords and bayonets of the soldiery. "P. S.—After the military were assembled, I saw a gentleman enter the square on horseback, he harangued the unfortunate people. I did not hear him speak but I am told by a friend, whose veracity I can rely on, that he said "his father was a weaver, and exhorted them to support the cause, but to conduct themselves with propriety, and that he would stand by them, and if one was hurt to apply to him for redress."

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 30. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Auckland rose to move for certain accounts relating to the trade of this country, with a view to lay before the house the actual state of the trade and commerce of this country since the month of November last. There was at present upon their Lordships' table evidence of what the trade was at that time, particularly with regard to America. He proposed six motions, the first of which was for an account of the imports and exports, custom-house entries, duties, and drawbacks, in the ports of London, and Bristol, and Liverpool, for four months, ending the 1st of May, 1807; and a similar account for four months, ending the 1st of May, 1808.

The question being put on the first motion.

Earl Bathurst wished the noble lord had extended his motion to the whole of the two years and to all the ports of the United Kingdom. His lordship added some observations in support of the orders of council, not as the means of carrying on a commercial war, but as a matter of necessity, not choice.

Lord Grenville said, that the last time he addressed their lordships upon this subject, the Noble secretary of state (Lord Hawkesbury) said, that all his predictions had been realized; that our trade was in a most flourishing and prosperous condition. But what was actually the result? By the papers upon their Lordships' table, it appeared that the exports of last year amounted to upwards of five millions and a half, those of the present year to no more than 4,176,000. There could be no doubt, therefore, of the diminution of our trade to that extent, arising from those Orders in council, which he had already declared to be adverse to all the known principles of commerce. It was said that this was a belligerent measure; but could that be a belligerent measure which cramped the sources of the government, and unstrung the sinews of our armies? As commerce diminished, so must our manufactures, a diminution of the revenue must consequently follow, by which alone we could now contend against the enemy. These orders in Council therefore, had not increased our commerce; and if they were intended to make the enemy relinquish his decrees against this country, they had failed there also. Every day's experience must more and more convince his majesty's ministers of the ruinous tendency of this measure. With respect to America, understanding that a negotiation was now pending, he should abstain at present from asking any explanation upon that subject. His Lordship concluded by repeating his conviction of the malignant influence of this measure, and expressing a hope that his majesty's ministers would be induced to act with magnanimity in rescinding those Orders in Council, from a conviction of the necessity of so doing; and in the hope of its speedy accomplishment, his Lordship intimated that it was not his intention at present to press the motion upon this subject, of which he had given notice previous to the recess.

Lord Hawkesbury vindicated at length the Orders in Council. He admitted there was a considerable diminution in the commerce of the country, but at least one half of that preceded the issuing of those orders; and he contended that the exports in January and February, 1808, were more than those of the corresponding months in 1806.

Lord Lauderdale warmly supported the motion, and strongly condemned the orders in council.

The Lord Chancellor did not mean to oppose the motion, but could not let it pass without entering his protest against the inference, that because it may be shown that there is a diminution of commerce, therefore it is proved that this diminution was in consequence of the orders in council.

Lord Holland again reprobated the orders in council in strong terms, and considered that the onus probandi lay upon the Noble Lord opposite to show that the orders in council did not produce the evils complained of.

After a few words in explanation, from Lords Auckland, Bathurst, Grenville, and Stanhope, the motion was agreed to.

Blank Notes

AND POWERS OF ATTORNEY, used in depositing stock in the Bank of Virginia, for sale at the office.